

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE. — Amendments to the Constitution, Article X. —

NO. XXIX OF VOL. XX.
(Whole No. 1019.)

ted to the cabinet, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be far less than the expenditures of 1837 by over five millions of dollars.

The precautionary measures which will be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect faithfully the public credit under the fluctuations and contingencies to which our receipts and expenditures are exposed, and especially in a commercial crisis like the present, are commended to your early attention.

On a former occasion your attention was invited to various considerations in support of a pre-emption law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; and also of a law graduating the prices for such lands as had long been in the market unsold, in consequence of their inferior quality. The execution of the act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happiest consequences in quieting titles, and securing improvements to the industry; and it has also, to a very gratifying extent, been exempt from the frauds which were practiced under previous pre-emption laws. It has, at the same time, as was anticipated, contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury.

The passage of a graduation law, with the guards before recommended, would also, I am persuaded, add considerably to the revenue for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial.

Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But, after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, recommenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewal of hostilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful issue.

[Next are the President's remarks on the army and navy, and the exploring expedition; which, as they contain nothing new or very important, and being pressed for room, we omit.—E. C. A.]

The extent of post roads covered by mail service, on the first of July last was about 133,999 miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon them \$4,496,879 miles. The number of post offices on that day was twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty, and on the thirtieth ultimo, thirteen thousand and twenty-eight.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending with the 30th of June last, was four million four hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars—exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of two hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same period are four million six hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the last two years has been met out of the surplus which had previously accumulated. The cash on hand on the thirtieth ultimo, was about \$206,701 95, and the current income of the Department varies very little from the rate of current expenditures. Most of the service suspended last year has been restored, and most of the new routes established by the act of 7th July, 1838, have been set in operation at an annual cost of \$136,933. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the country, the revenue of the Department appears to be increasing; and unless it shall be seriously checked by the recent suspension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the present mail service, but in a short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this Department in general perform their public duties.

Some difficulties have arisen in relation to contracts for the transportation of the mails by railroad and steamboat companies. It appears that the maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails upon railroads is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convey them at such hours as are required for the accommodation of the public. It is one of the most important duties of the General Government to provide and maintain for the use of the people of the States the best practicable mail establishment. To arrive at that end, it is indispensable that the Post Office Department shall be enabled to control the hours at which the mails shall be carried over railroads, as it now does over all other roads.—Should serious inconveniences arise from the inadequacy of the compensation now provided by law, or from unreasonable demands by any of the railroad companies, the subject is of such general importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to steamboat lines, the most efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Postmaster General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steamboats in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to running boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained.

The suggestions of the Postmaster General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecution for mail depredations, merit your serious consideration. The safety of the mails requires that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and justice to the citizen whose time is required to be given to the public, demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

The Reports from the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments will accompany this communication, and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a few days.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of these departments, I would refer you to those important documents, satisfied that you will find in them many valuable suggestions, which will be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature.

From a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the trial docket of each of the Circuit Courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties, a great inequality appears in the amount of labor assigned to each judge. The number of terms to be held in each of the courts comprising the ninth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit, and from

thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to render it impossible for the judge of that circuit to perform, in a manner corresponding with the public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. A reason, therefore, of the present arrangement of the circuits seems to be called for, and is recommended to your notice.

I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1836, providing that no set of a Territorial Legislature incorporating banks should have the force of law until approved by Congress, but acts of a very exceptional character previously passed by the Legislature of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue of which bonds may be issued to a very large amount by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory. A resolution intending to be a joint one passed the Senate at the same session, expressing the sense of Congress that the laws in question ought not to be permitted to remain in force unless amended in many material respects, but it failed in the House of Representatives for want of time, and the desired amendments have not been made. The interests involved are of great importance, and the subject deserves your early and careful attention.

The continual agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, still injuriously affects the business of the country. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, rendered the use of deposit banks, as prescribed by the act of 1836, a source rather of embarrassment than aid, and of necessity placed the custody of most of the public money afterwards collected in charge of the public officers. The new securities for its safety, which this required, were a principal cause of my conveying an extra session of Congress; but in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses, neither then, nor at any subsequent period, has there been any legislation on the subject. The effort made at the last session to obtain the authority of Congress to punish the use of public money for private purposes as a crime, a measure attended under other Governments with signal advantage, was also unsuccessful, from diversities of opinion in that body, notwithstanding the anxiety doubtless felt by it to afford every practicable security. The result of this is still to leave the custody of the public money without those safeguards which have been for several years earnestly desired by the Executive; and as the remedy is only to be found in the action of the Legislature, it imposes on me the duty of again submitting to you the propriety of passing a law, providing for the safe keeping of the public money, and especially to ask that its use for private purposes by any officers entrusted with it, may be declared to be a felony, punishable with penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the offence.

Those circumstances, added to known defects in the existing laws, and unusual derangement in the general operations of trade, have, during the last three years, much increased the difficulties attendant on the collection, keeping, and disbursal of the revenue, and called forth corresponding exertions from those having them in charge. Happily these have been successful beyond expectation. Vast sums have been collected and disbursed by the several Departments with unexpected cheapness and ease; transfers have been readily made to every part of the Union, however distant; and defalcations have been far less than they might have been anticipated, from the absence of adequate legal restraints. Since the officers of the Treasury and Post Office Departments were charged with the custody of most of the public money received by them, there have been collected sixty-six millions of dollars, and, excluding the case of the late collector at New York, the aggregate amount of losses sustained in the collection cannot, it is believed, exceed sixty thousand dollars. The defalcation of the late collector at that city, of the extent and circumstances of which Congress has been fully informed, ran through all the modes of keeping the public money that have been hitherto in use, and was distinguished by an aggravated disregard of duty, that broke through the restraints of every system, and cannot, therefore, be usefully referred to as a test of the comparative safety of either. Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call made upon that officer by the House of Representatives at the last session, requiring detailed information on the subject of defaults by public officers or agents under such Administration, from 1799 to 1837. This document will be submitted to you in a few days. The general results, (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated by itself,) so far as they bear upon this subject, are, that the losses which have been, and are likely to be, sustained, by any class of agents, have been—the greatest by banks, including, as required in the resolution, their depreciated paper received for public dues; that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers. Our whole experience, therefore, furnishes the strongest evidence that the desired legislation of Congress is alone wanting to insure in those operations the highest degree of security and fidelity. Such also appears to have been the experience of other nations. From the results of inquiries made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the practice among them, I am enabled to state that in twenty-two out of twenty-seven foreign Governments, from which unobscured information has been obtained, the public money is kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system is perhaps as great as exists on any question of internal administration.

In the modes of business and official restraints on disbursing officers, no legal change was produced by the suspension of specie payments. The report last referred to will be found to contain, also much useful information in relation to this subject.

I have heretofore assigned to Congress my reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the Constitution, is necessary to the safe action of the Federal Government. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, by banks having the custody of the public money, showed in so alarming a degree our dependence on those institutions for the performance of duties required by law, that I then recommended the entire dissolution of that connection. This recommendation has been subjected, as I desired it should be, to severe scrutiny and animated discussion; and I allow myself to believe that, notwithstanding the natural diversities of opinion which may be anticipated on all subjects involving such important considerations, it has secured in its favor as general a concurrence of public sentiment as could be expected on one of such magnitude.

Recent events have also continued to develop new objections to such a connection. Scarcely any bank, under the existing system and practice, able to meet, on demand, all its liabilities for deposits and notes in circulation. It maintains

specie payments, and transacts a profitable business, only by the confidence of the public in its solvency; and whenever this is destroyed, the demands of its depositors and note holders—prompt more rapidly than it can make collections from its debtors—force it to stop payment. This loss of confidence with its consequences occurred in 1837, and afforded the apology of the banks for their suspension. The public then acquiesced in the validity of the excuse; and, while the State Legislatures did not exact from them their forfeited charters, Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive, allowed them time to pay over the public money they held, although compelled to issue Treasury notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

It now appears that there are other motives than a want of public confidence under which the banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to meet their obligations. Scarcely were the country and Government relieved, in a degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within thirty months of the former, produced new and serious embarrassments, though it had no pollution in such circumstances as were alleged in justification of that which had previously taken place. There was nothing in the condition of the country to endanger a well managed banking institution; commerce was deranged by no foreign war; every branch of manufacturing industry was crowned with rich rewards; and the more than usual abundance of our harvests, after supplying our domestic wants, had left our granaries and store-houses filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the midst of this, that an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency is entailed upon the people by a large portion of the banks. They are not driven to it by the exhibition of a loss of public confidence, or of a sudden pressure from their depositors or note-holders, but they excuse themselves by alleging that the current of business, and exchange with foreign countries, which draws the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a comparatively small portion of the community, than it will be convenient for them to bear, or perhaps safe for the banks to exact. The plan has ceased to be one of necessity. Convenience and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. Such conduct is not merely an injury to individual creditors, but it is a wrong to the whole community, from whose liberality they hold most valuable privileges—whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of whose property they render unstable and insecure. It must be evident that this new ground for bank suspensions, in reference to which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of, that of the public, gives a character to their suspensions more alarming than any which they exhibit before, and greatly increases the impropriety of relying on the banks in the transactions of the Government.

A large and highly respectable portion of our banking institutions are, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to state, exempted from all blame on account of this second delinquency. They have, to their great credit, not only continued to meet their engagements, but have even repudiated the grounds of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good will of the community can be preserved, and, in the sequel, the best interest of the institutions themselves promoted.

New dangers to the banks are also daily disclosed from the extension of that system of extravagant credit of which they are the pillars. Formerly our foreign commerce was principally founded on an exchange of commodities, including the precious metals, and leaving in its transactions but little foreign debt. Such is not now the case. Aided by the facilities afforded by the banks, mere credit has become too commonly the basis of trade. Many of the banks themselves, not content with largely stimulating this system among others, have usurped the business, while they impair the stability of the mercantile community; they have become borrowers instead of lenders; they establish their agencies abroad; they deal largely in stocks and merchandise; they encourage the issue of State securities until the foreign market is glutted with them; and, unsatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital and the exercise of their lawful privileges, they raise, by large loans, additional means for every variety of speculation. The disastrous attendant on this deviation from the former course of business in this country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the annals of our country. So long as a willingness of the foreign lender, and a sufficient export of our productions to meet any necessary partial payments, leave the flow of credit undisturbed, all appears to be prosperous; but as soon as it is checked by any hesitation abroad, or by an inability to make payment there on our productions, the evils of the system are disclosed. The paper currency, which might serve for domestic purposes, is useless to pay the debt due in Europe. Gold and silver are therefore drawn, in exchange for their notes, from the banks. To keep up their supply of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their own debtors, who pay them principally in their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the merchants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the banks, therefore, in such emergencies, of necessity, exceed that demand, and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to be borne. The intensity of this pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of credit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at last arrested, by an over-valuation of their obligations by the banks, a refusal to pay specie for their notes, and an imposition upon the community of a fluctuating and depreciated currency.

These consequences are inherent in the present system. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are the results of the irresistible laws of trade and credit. In the recent events which have so strikingly illustrated the certain effects of these laws, we have seen the bank of the largest capital in the Union, established under a National charter, and lately strengthened, as we were authoritatively informed, by exchanging that for a State charter, with new and unusual privileges—in a condition too, as it was said, of entire soundness and great prosperity—not merely unable to resist these effects, but the first to yield to them.

Nor is it to be overlooked that there exists a chain of necessary dependence among these institutions which obliges them, to a great extent, to follow the course of others, notwithstanding its injustice to its own immediate creditors, or injury to the particular community in which they are placed. The dependence of a bank, which is in proportion to the extent of its debts for circulation and deposits, is not merely on others in its own vicinity,

but on all those which connect it with the centre of trade. Distant banks may fail, without seriously affecting those in our principal commercial cities; but the failure of the latter is felt at the extremities of the Union. The suspension of New York, in 1837, was every where, with very few exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known; that recently at Philadelphia immediately affected the banks of the South and West in a similar manner. This dependence of our whole banking system on the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the laws of their organization, but in those of trade and exchange. The banks at that centre to which currency flows, and where it is required in payments for merchandise, hold the power of controlling those in regions whence it comes, while the latter possess no means of restraining them; so that the value of individual property, and the property of trade, through the whole interior of the country, are made to depend on the good or bad management of the banking institutions in the great seats of trade on the seaboard.

But this chain of dependence does not stop here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New York. It reaches across the ocean, and ends in London, the centre of the credit system. The same laws of trade, which give to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States, subject the former, in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension of the New York banks in 1837, which was followed in quick succession throughout the Union, was produced by an application of that power; and it is now alleged, in extenuation of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely escape, for it has its origin in the credit currencies of the two countries; it is strengthened by the current of trade and exchange, which centre in London, and is rendered almost irresistible by the large debts contracted there by our merchants, our banks, and our States. It is thus that an introduction of a new bank into the most distant of our villages, places the business of that village within the influence of the money power in England. It is thus that every new debt which we contract in that country, seriously affects our own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens its powerful influence. We cannot escape from this by making new banks, great or small, State or National. The same chains which bind those now existing to the centre of this system of paper credit, must equally fetter every similar institution we create. It is only by the extent to which this system has been pushed of late, that we have been made fully aware of its irresistible tendency to subject our own banks and currency to a vast controlling power in a foreign land; and it adds a new argument to those which illustrate their precarious situation. Endangered in the first place by their own mismanagement, and again by the conduct of every institution which connects them with the centre of trade in our own country, they are yet subjected, beyond all this, to the effect of whatever measures policy, necessity, or caprice, may induce those who control the credits of England to resort to. I mean not to comment upon these measures present or past, and much less to discourage the prosecution of fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on reciprocal benefits; but it having now been made manifest that the power of inflicting these and similar injuries, is, by the irresistible law of a credit currency and credit trade, equally capable of extending their consequences through all the ramifications of our banking system, and by that means indirectly obtaining, particularly when our banks are used as depositories of the public money, a dangerous political influence in the United States, I have deemed it my duty to bring the subject to your notice, and ask for your serious consideration.

As an argument required beyond the exposition of these facts, to show the impropriety of using our banking institutions as depositories of the public money, I can venture not only to encounter the risk of their individual and mutual mismanagement, but, at the same time, to place our foreign and domestic policy entirely under the control of a foreign moneyed interest. To do so is to impair the independence of our Government, as the present credit system has already impaired the independence of our banks. It is to submit all its important operations, whether of peace or war, to be controlled or thwarted at first by our own banks, and then by a power abroad greater than themselves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humiliation to which this Government and people might be sooner or later reduced, if the means for detaching their rights are to be made dependent upon those who may have the most powerful motives to impair them.

Nor is it only in reference to the effect of this state of things on the independence of our Government or of our banks, that the subject presents itself for consideration; it is to be viewed also in its relations to the general trade of our country. The true and long past when a deficiency of foreign crops was thought to afford a profitable market for the surplus of our industry; but now we wait with feverish anxiety the news of the English harvest, not so much from motives of commensurable sympathy, but from the fear of its anticipated failure should narrow the field of credit there. Does not this speak volumes to the patriot? Can a system be beneficent, wise, or just, which creates greater anxiety for interests dependent on foreign credit, than for the general prosperity of our own country and the profitable exportation of the surplus produce of our labor?

The circumstances to which I have thus adverted appear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by late events, to be added to those which I have on former occasions offered, when submitting to your better knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating the custody of the public money from banking institutions. Nor has any thing occurred to lessen, in my opinion, the force of what has heretofore been urged. The only ground on which custody can be desired by the public, is the profitable use which they may make of the money. Such use would be regarded in individuals as a breach of trust, or a crime of great magnitude, and yet it may be reasonably doubted whether, first and last, it is not attended with more mischievous consequences, when permitted to the former than to the latter. The practice of permitting the public money to be used by its keepers as here, is believed to be peculiar to this country, and to exist scarcely any where else. To procure it here, improper influences are appealed to, unwelcome connections are established between the Government and vast numbers of powerful State institutions; other motives than the public good are brought to bear both on the Executive and Legislative departments, and selfish combinations, leading to special legislation, are formed. It is made the interest of banking institutions and their stockholders throughout the Union to use their exertions for the increase of taxation and the accumulation of a surplus revenue; and, while an excuse is afforded, the means are furnished for those excessive issues which lead to extravagant trading and speculation, and are the forerunners of a vast debt abroad, and a suspension of the banks at home.

Impressed, therefore, as I am, with the propriety of the funds of the Government being withdrawn from the private use of either banks or individuals, and the public money kept by duly appointed public agents; and believing, as I do, that such also is the judgement of the sound, reflection and experience have produced on the public mind, I leave the subject with you. It is, at all events, essential to the interests of the community and the business of the Government, that a decision should be made.

Most of the arguments that dissuade us from employing banks in the custody and disbursal of the public money, apply with equal force to the receipt of their notes for public dues. The difference is only in

form. In one instance, the Government is to advance its deposits, and in the other for the return of its money, and equally open to all the evils attending the one, since a bank can as easily extend its disbursements on one mode as in the other. On the other hand, it would give to the Government no greater advantage, in case of failure, the claim of the noteholder could be no better than that of a depositor.

I am aware that the danger of inconvenience to the public, and unreasonable pressure upon sound banks, have been urged as objections to requiring the payment of the revenue in gold and silver. These objections have been greatly exaggerated. From the estimates we may safely fix the amount of specie in the country at eighty-five millions of dollars, and the portion of that which would be employed at any one time in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, even if the proposed change were made at once, would not, it is now, after full investigation, believed, exceed four or five millions. If the change were gradual, several years would elapse before that sum would be required, with annual opportunities in the mean time to alter the law, should experience prove it to be oppressive or inconvenient. The portion of the revenue on whose business the change would immediately operate, are comparatively small, nor is it believed that effect would be in the least unjust or injurious to the public.

In the payment of duties, which constitute by far the greater portion of the revenue, a very large proportion is derived from foreign commission houses and agents of foreign manufacturers, who sell the goods consigned to them, generally, at auction, and after paying the duties out of the avails, remit the rest abroad in specie or by draft. That the amount of duties collected in such cases, be also retained in specie, can hardly be made a matter of complaint. Our own importing merchants, by whom the residue of the duties is paid, are not only peculiarly interested in maintaining a specie currency, which the measure in question will actually promote, but are, from the nature of their business, best able to know when specie will be needed, and to procure it with the least difficulty or sacrifice. Besides, too, almost universally in places where the revenue is received, and where the drafts used by the Government for its disbursements must concentrate, they have every opportunity to obtain and use them in place of specie, should it be for their interest or convenience. Of the number of these drafts, and the facilities they may afford, as well as of the rapidly with which the public funds are drawn and disbursed, an idea may be formed from the fact that, of nearly twenty millions of dollars paid to collectors and receivers during the present year, the average amount in their hands at any one time has not exceeded a million and a half; and the fifteen millions received by the collector of New York alone during the present year, the average amount held by him, subject to draft during each week, has been less than half a million.

The ease and safety of the operations of the Treasury in keeping the public money, are promoted by the application of its own drafts to the public dues. The objection arising from having them too long outstanding, might be obviated, and they yet made to afford to merchants and banks holding them an equivalent for specie, and in that way greatly lessen the amount actually required. Still less inconvenience will attend the requirement of specie in purchases of public lands. Such purchases, except when made on speculation, are in general, but single transactions, rarely repeated by the same person; and it is the fact, for the last year and a half, during which the notes of sound banks have been received, more than a moiety of these payments has been voluntarily made in specie, being a larger proportion than would have been required in these years under the graduation proposed.

It is moreover a principle that which now is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the use in which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. In our own time, when small notes are excluded, gold and silver occupy their place. We are driven to the using of paper bank suspensions, a little freedom in the community soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Postage and other public dues have been collected in coin, without serious inconvenience, even in States where a depreciated paper currency has existed for years, and this, with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption during the suspension of 1837. At the present moment, the receipts and disbursements of Government are made in legal currency in the largest portion of the Union;—no one suggests a departure from this rule; and if it can now be successfully carried out, it will be surely attended with even less difficulty when but notes are again reduced to specie.

I need not think that a serious objection would any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold and silver in all public transactions, were it not for an apprehension that a surplus in the Treasury might withdraw a large portion of it from circulation, and lock it up uselessly to the public vaults. It will not, in my opinion, be difficult to prevent such an inconvenience from occurring; but the authentic statement which I have already submitted to you in respect to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one time during the period embraced in them, and the probability of a different state of the Treasury in at least several years to come, seem to render it necessary to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, will have before observed, will in every year have an opportunity to guard against it, should the occurrence of any circumstances lead us to apprehend injury from this source. Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe that any period will be more auspicious than the present for the adoption of all measures necessary to maintain the sanctity of our own engagements, and to aid in securing to the community the abundant supply of the precious metals which adds so much to their prosperity, and gives such increased stability to all their dealings.

In a country so commercial as ours, banks are everywhere, giving to commercial intercourse all necessary facilities, without inflating or depreciating the currency, or stimulating speculation. Thus accomplishing their legitimate ends, they have gained the strict guarantee for their protection and encouragement in the good will of the community. Among a people so just as ours the same results could not fail to attend a similar course. The direct supervision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our Government, to the State legislatures. It is to their Legislature that the people must mainly look for action on that subject. But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and independent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the issue of paper credit with which all banks are connected, it will also do those that are sound and well managed, and at the same time sensibly check such as are otherwise by at once withholding the means of extravagant issue forced by the public faith, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be constantly called upon to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that this could not be the best arranged and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objection, which I am well known to entertain, would prevent me in any event from proposing or carrying

to the remedy; but in addition to this, *Proctor* after *post hoc* arguments, being unable to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank through all its mutations shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject, be, I think safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1817, and 1819, in 1833, in 1831 and in 1836, its vast expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them. At a few periods only was a salutary control exercised, but an eager desire on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if afterwards, its measures were severe towards other institutions, it was because its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form; its measure emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same temptation to over issues; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade, by which it was itself affected equally with them; and at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise. In 1837, it failed, equally with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital, and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that circumstance, freed from the control which all banks require, its paramount object and inducement were left the same, to make the most for its stockholders, not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England, has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a suspension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century.— And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, though deriving its charter from a different source than the State banks, is yet constituted upon the same principles; is conducted by men equally exposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disasters; with the additional disadvantage that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress which the mismanagement of similar institutions could not produce.— It can scarcely be doubted that the recent suspension of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, of which the effects are felt not in that State alone, but over half the Union—had its origin in a course of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing that the same consequences would not have followed, had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is in vain, when the influences and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such creations, we do therefore but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial, are in practice positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependence throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more effectually, in the first instance, to those of our commercial cities, and in the end, to a foreign power. In a word I cannot but believe that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a National Bank for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honorable standard.

over it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self-government by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to insure their permanent welfare.

hard proof of the latter fact? Can there be better evidence than their own language, publicly expressed in their organs? Hear them, and then judge. The following is an extract from *Tappan's organ*, the *Emancipator* of New York:

Caucus Influence.—It is a remarkable fact, of which some of our readers probably are not aware, that every Federal party in this State, on giving in their address to the caucus committee, Gen. Harrison, do so with evident reluctance, and quickly admit that he was not their choice. Indeed, this is the case with the whole press throughout the whole South; and some have been so independent as to denounce the nomination. Why is this? How comes it that a numerous and powerful political party in this free country, are *forced*—compelled to take up and support for the highest office in the gift of the people a man who is not only not *their* choice, but who is notoriously unqualified for the station? Mr. Clay is evidently the choice of the Whigs. He possesses great talents; he has fine, and numerous and powerful personal and political adhesions. In Mr. Clay is embodied the sum total of Federal Whig principles, in such a thing exists; and if he is the chosen vessel to deliver his country from the spellmen, the great conservator of the principles of the great Whig party, and the great pacificator, &c., as has been again and again proclaimed by the accredited organs and stamp orators of his party, why then pass him by—and, too, for one who is greatly Mr. C.'s inferior, by their own showing. The reason is very obvious. Mr. Clay was reigned off the track by concubinage—created out of his "honorable discharge" by an undercurrent influence predominant to the Harrison Cause, an influence of northern origin. This is undeniable. The Caucus, as well as the promise of the party, recommend Harrison only on the ground of his *availability*. A poor recommendation for the support of freedom—a lame excuse for such miserable shifting by a party who *profess* to go for principles and not men.

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1840.

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
January																															
February																															
March																															
April																															
May																															
June																															
July																															
August																															
September																															
October																															
November																															
December																															

MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

To-morrow and to-morrow week, there will be said to be the "land of steady habits," among fat turkeys, young ducks, pump puddings and pumpkin pies. Who, that has spent the close of Autumn in New England, does not remember *Thanksgiving Day*? It is a day of antique and holy origin, set apart at the close of the season and completion of the harvest, to enjoy with grateful hearts the bountiful goodness of Divine Providence. A day to render thanks to the great "Giver of every good and perfect gift," for the abundance they enjoy—to express unfeigned gratitude to the Divine Dispenser of every blessing for His unbounded mercy, and with humility and gladness, acknowledge that their benefactor is the Lord. There is something soothing and impressive in the thought that man is to be grateful to man for favor received, but, as, indeed it is, a noble and holy emotion, how much more so, to be grateful to the Creator for life and all its enjoyments. In what attitude is man more worthy of himself, and the source from which he springs, than when in humble adoration of the Author of his existence, the "Father of mercies and the God of his salvation."

There is much that is peculiar and impressive in the celebration of Thanksgiving Day. It is a day devoted to the exercise of all the grateful and generous emotions of the soul, and rendering thanks to the Supreme Being for the beautiful gift of Heaven. The season is over, and the harvest completed—the laborer is rewarded with an abundance, and the land is blessed, throughout, with plenty. Is it then not a fit occasion for merriment to rejoice?—And to rejoice without the emotions of gratitude—to revel amid the blessings of Providence, unmindful of their origin, and not enjoy, in rich profusion, the good things of this world?—regardless of the Donor, were indeed profane and unworthy the dignity of man.

It is a day in which "thanksgiving and praise," simultaneously ascend from the altars of the living God, to the throne of Infinite Mercy. At the usual hour of worship, the Sabbath bells, chime plaintively from their towering altitudes with a thrilling solemnity that vibrates upon every heart. The people with one accord, "go up to the house of the Lord," and worship in the sanctuaries of their fathers, where their mingled voices, like holy incense, rise to the eternal vaults of Heaven. The Divine services of the occasion are solemn, appropriate, and impressive, and when the last chant has faded in lingering echoes, children repair to their parental roof, neighbors to the hospitable mansions of neighbors, and with thankful hearts, partake of the comforts, delicacies, and luxuries of life. It is, indeed *Thanksgiving Day*.—*Wetumpka Cour.*

In New York, a few days since, Judge Edwards, in sentencing John Sheek to death for the murder of his wife, stated that, within the last nine years, eleven men had been arraigned before him for murdering their wives, ten of whom, like the prisoner now under sentence, were drunkards. Judge Edwards gave it as his opinion that three-fourths of the crimes committed in this country were from intemperance.

When we hear a man boasting of his "love for the dear people," we are strongly inclined to suspect him of "love for the dear people's offices."—It reminds us of the Irishman who was about to marry a girl for her property.—"Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" and the minister said, "Yes, your reverence, and the sagars too,"

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving and opening, at their stand at Mt. Hill, Cabarrus County, a new and fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—
Dry-Goods, Hosiery, Tin-ware, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hats and Bonnets, &c. In short, their stock comprises almost every article usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

We return our thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage we have received and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
JACOB WINEGOTT & CO.
Cabarrus County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. if

Just Received,

AND for Sale, by the Subscriber, a quantity of the best
Santa Cruz Sugar;
Muscovado do;
Best Java Coffee;
do Rio do;
Spanish Cigars—best quality;
Whiskey eight years old, do do;
Superior French Brandy, and
Most Excellent Wines.
ANDRE MATTHIEU.
Salisbury, Dec. 27, 1839. 3w

LAMP, TRAINED AND OILS,
LAMPED
For Sale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER
Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1839. if

WANTED TO HIRE.

ONE able, stout Negro man, for the ensuing year, for whom liberal wages will be given.
Apply to J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 4t.

Strayed,
FROM the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, near Greensborough, a large sorrel horse, 15 or 16 hands high, with a white streak in his forehead, 15 years old next Spring, and has been docked. Said horse has been worked regular, consequently shows the marks of harness. Any information concerning said horse, directed to me at Lexington, N. Carolina, or to my house, 3 miles East of Lexington, will be thankfully received, and fairly compensated.
JACOB LOPP.
December 27, 1839. 4t.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR RENT,

A FINE STORE HOUSE formerly occupied by himself, situated in the very center of business, immediately above Mr. Geo. W. Brown's store for one, two, or three years. Much might be said in favor of this stand, but the subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more than it possesses advantages both as to location and arrangement not inferior to any other in the place.
KINCHEN ELLIOTT.
Those who are indebted to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are respectfully and urgently requested to call and make payment at the earliest possible day.
Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1839. 2t.

Lost.
A FINE GOLD WATCH, valued at \$175, the property of the Subscriber, and taken from John Moss' Hotel in the town of Concord, Cabarrus County, on Saturday, the 23rd of November, out of the room first in the range of offices south of the Hotel. Description—Gold face, entirely figured, with unusually small gold hands, near the points of which there are small round holes, opens and winds on the back. Attached to which, when lost, was a pink Guard Chain, made of brass, with a Gold Key with steel pin, ten extra jewels—the number not recollected. Any person finding said Watch, and lodging it at Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Lincolnton, or any of the neighboring villages, will be liberally rewarded for the same.
B. M. EDNEY.
December 13, 1839. 4t.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an
Ornamental and Sign Painter.
He flatters himself that his long experience in the above business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the
HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,
and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.
The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.
Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and dispatch.
J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. if

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
The House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1839. 74 t

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.
—ALSO—
Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.
HALL & JOHNSON.
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. if

Morus Multicaulis. FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of round layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth); these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.
Direct to Lexington, N. C.
CHARLES MOCK.
Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE
as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—
for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. HOUISHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. if

N. B. Orders for any of the above written articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.
J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,
so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.
—ALSO—
He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.
A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1839. if

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better, than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed, as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.
I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.
The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Saml. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson; and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.
L. N. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839. if

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.
He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in
Moulding and Laying Brick,
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.
He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his line of business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.
N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.
ROBERT COX.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. if

Western Stage

THE SUBSCRIBERS take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the GREAT WESTERN tri-weekly Stage Line from Salisbury via the Catawba Springs, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, to Asheville, N. C. will commence running on the 3rd instant.

Departs from Salisbury, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 o'clock, A. M., arrives at Asheville on next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.
Leaves Asheville for Salisbury, at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, arrive at Salisbury next day, 8 o'clock, P. M.
This Line for SPEED, GOOD DRIVERS, TEAMS, and COACHES cannot be surpassed by any line in the State. It connects with the DAILY LINE at Salisbury for the North, and at Asheville with the line to Knoxville, Tennessee.
Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. for the West will find this the nearest route by 30 miles, and decidedly the cheapest.—And for fine roads, romantic scenery, particularly the Gap over the Blue Ridge, it is not excelled by any other in N. C.

A. BENCINI.
R. W. LONG.
Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1839. if

N. B. This Line, intersects the Line at Lincolnton for Greensboro, N. C. via Spartanburg, and the Lincolnton Springs.
A. B. & R. W. L.
The North Carolina Standard, and Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus, will insert the above advertisement weekly for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

NOTICE.
THIS is to certify that my wife Ann has left my bed and board without any provocation on my part. Therefore I hereby notify all whom it may concern, that I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.
JOHN BIRD, Jr.
Rowan County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. 3v

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:
Fine muslin, green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Dots for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do brown Domestic;
10 do Best Pickings; 2,000 lbs spun Cotton, S.E.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kgs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Auvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macanbo Puff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Hot Asher Bolting Cloths, from Nos. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.
—ALSO—
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champagne Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.
July 20, 1839. if

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of
SUPERIOR IRON,
which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.
J. & W. MURPHY.

BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 42 to 44 inches,
30 coils Bale Rope,
30 kegs Nails,
40 bags Coffee,
15 hds Sugar,
1,000 lbs. Lead do,
500 lbs. Spring Steel,
53 pr. Elliptic Springs,
500 lbs. Blister Steel,
144 Bottles Tonic Mixture,
20 large Covering Hides,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
100 kegs White Lead,
by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
June 7, 1839. if

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
Meffers Springs & Shamale in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39. if

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished
With the best the market can afford;
his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in the order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.
He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALICLUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:
ONE TRACT
containing 302 acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.
A Tract of 132 acres adjoining the above.
A Tract of 288 acres adjoining the last.
A Tract known as the
CATAWBA SPRINGS,
containing 709 acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.
The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.
Any one desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X. JONSON who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.
H. W. CONNOR.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1839. if

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the
Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.
Apply at this Office.
September 20, 1839. if

To Travelers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.
His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.
JOEL McLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839. if

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED,

TO THE
Jail of Davidson County,
ON the 20th November last, a negro man, who calls his name

Jim;

he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, has a down look; had on a Kersey coat and pants, and cotton velvet vest; says he was purchased in Franklin County, N. C., by Dowlin & Yancy, and on his way South, was persuaded to leave his master, by some white man, who after some day or two, began to travel a different direction from what JIM expected; Jim therefore, left him, and immediately surrendered himself to a white man. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
W. WOMACK, Jailor.
Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839. if

New Bargains!

Mons. Roueche.

MAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a fresh supply of Fruits and Groceries,

—SUCH AS—
ORANGES, FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS, CHEESE,
RAISINS, OYSTERS,
FRESH HONEY, SARDINES,
HERRINGS,
CORDIALS.

—ALSO—
WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best quality, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for Cash.
Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. if

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.
Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.
[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.]

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first quality, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.
N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.
Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.
BENJ. F. FRALEY.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. if

STILL LATER THAN EVER.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Medicines, Dye-
Stuffs, Paints, Oil,
Starch, Soap, &c.
STARCHES, PAINTS,
Quills, Ink, Drawing
Paper and Paints, Ma-
jors, Port, Sherry,
and Claret Wines, French, Peach and Apple Brandy,
Gun, Monongahela and old Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Loaf Sugar, Vermouth, Symp. Paper, Glass Ware, Bottles, Lemon and Ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Casks, Pocket Books and Maps, Pipe, Iron and Composition Mortars, and Pestles, Candle Wick, Blacking, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peter's, Welch's, Seaton's, Brandt's, Phelps' Pills, Hove's and Swain's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough Drops, Snuff Boxes, Spices, Pepper Sauce, Rowan's Tonic Mixture, Back Gammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for colds, Elixir of Opium, Swain's Vermifuge, and a thousand other articles just received and for sale cheap at the Apothecary sign, by
C. B. & C. K. W.
Salisbury, June 7, 1839. if

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.
JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. if

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 889 acres, lying on the lower mile branch.
" 2—containing 192 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,300 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Oak's River.
" 4—containing 1,830, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 5—containing 1,677, lying on Lick creek.
" 6—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 7—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 8—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 1,807 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 10—containing 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 11—containing 1,317, located on Lick creek branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still